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THE TRAIN ROBBERY.

ONE MAY UNDER ARREST WHO MAY HAVE KILLED ENGINE DRIVER.

Ohio Knows Dick Cook Passed "Bank" Notes and John Conners, alias "Colchester," Is an Old Chum Who Was in Ohio Once in Such a Job, Now in Michigan City Penitentiary. Speeds on Wheels—Work of the Detectives—No Positive Evidence Yet of the Man's Guilt.

The Rock Island train robbery took place the early morning of the 12th of March. Since that time detectives in the employ of the railroad and the express company or volunteers, eager to get the heavy rewards that have been offered, have been working on the case. Scores of persons in this city and in country towns have been suspected and shadowed. Every place who was outside enough to be suspected has been watched. Every little country point has been called on to give an account of itself. Every man who seemed to get rich suddenly has been asked to give an account of himself. Every man who seemed to have more money than his wages came to was closely looked after. And yet in spite of all the concentration of capital and ingenuity, it is by no means certain that the men who did the crime have been run down, or that enough evidence can be gotten to convict in the courts of either of the two guilty parties under suspicion of being the guilty parties.

There is a certain amount of testimony which has been gathered together tending to show that one man whose previous character was not specially good, but who have never before been charged with grave crimes, may have had something to do with the train robbery. What that testimony is, and the way in which it was gotten, is interesting enough to be told, even though it does not settle out a clear case against him.

There is now in the Indiana State Penitentiary at Michigan City a man named Tom Duddick, though his name on the prison books is James Wilson, who came to keep out around Peoria. He was of indeterminate last fall, and with fair settlement friendly relations with the authorities of the prison. He was assigned to the prison tailors shop, and was employed in cutting the cloth for the convicts' clothes. It was the custom of the prison authorities to allow the convicts who were trusted to go about the shop without any guard over them. Duddick took advantage of one of the days when he was thus employed to take a piece of cloth and secrete it about his person. He was caught in the act, and was severely punished for the offense. He was locked up in the dungeon for a week with nothing but bread and water to eat. He was then put back to work in the shop, and was closely watched. He was not long in finding an opportunity to secrete another piece of cloth, which he did in the same way as before. He was caught in the act, and was severely punished. He was then put in the dungeon for a month, and was kept on bread and water all the time. When he was released he was

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY

WEDNESDAY'S GREAT EVENTS WERE AFTER A WARM CONTEST.

Prof. Archer Rides the Victor—Sydney Duke of Cumberland Park—Beginning of the Lacrosse Season Today—Auditors and Assistant to Probably Fight in Ring Instead of Stranahan—Pony Gilbert Commissioner—Base Ball.

LONDON, May 26.—[By Anglo-American Cable to The Tribune.]—Those who say that Derby Day is becoming less popular should have been on Epsom Heights at about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Every, perhaps, save the classic derbys have been crowded, and although the heather-mixed mare performances, and enthusiasm had been growing in all the morning, Derby Day or not, Epsom Downs on the railway which runs from one of the stations to the course. The enormous crowds completed the arming of track events. The grand stand was filled to its full extent, and the "Lord Dudley" were in full swing. The great event has started from Scot to arrive here at Epsom on the Derby Day. There were lost of accounts to you can keep an eye on the Derby Day. There were many movements of the circle-ringing notes and cheers from the ground early in the morning, though comparatively empty in the enclosures, though comparatively empty in the ranks or condition, and an everyday itself to-day. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hartington, the Duke of Beaufort, and many other well-known noblemen, and with Lord Rosebery, the Premier, and Mr. Chamberlain, were present. The Prince of Wales looked well, and was loudly cheered as he drove on the course. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hartington, the Duke of Beaufort, and Lord Rosebery were also loudly cheered. The Duke of Cambridge looked very well indeed. The Duke of Beaufort looked very ill, and was evidently suffering from the effects of a recent illness. Lord Rosebery looked very well, and was loudly cheered. The Duke of Cambridge looked very well indeed. The Duke of Beaufort looked very ill, and was evidently suffering from the effects of a recent illness. Lord Rosebery looked very well, and was loudly cheered.

The betting was very heavy, and the odds were in favor of the favorite, Sydney, who was the favorite of the day. The betting was very heavy, and the odds were in favor of the favorite, Sydney, who was the favorite of the day. The betting was very heavy, and the odds were in favor of the favorite, Sydney, who was the favorite of the day.

The race was a very close one, and the finish was very exciting. The horses were all in a line, and the jockeys were all trying their best to win. The race was won by a head, and the winner was loudly cheered. The second horse was also cheered, and the third horse was cheered. The race was a very close one, and the finish was very exciting. The horses were all in a line, and the jockeys were all trying their best to win. The race was won by a head, and the winner was loudly cheered. The second horse was also cheered, and the third horse was cheered.

The Derby was run in two heats, and the first heat was won by Sydney, and the second heat was won by Sydney.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GLADSTONE DRIVING MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO THE WALL.

It Is Believed That the Premier's Position on the Home-Rule Question Will Result Favorably—What Parnell Said at Chatsworth in 1885—The Issues of Turkey in a Fighting Mood—Von Moltke's Funeral—A Love-Feast at Sussex—Other Foreign Items.

LONDON, May 26.—[The Herbert Cassell Cable to The Tribune.]—Mr. Labouchère's letter to the Daily News, published Sunday, in which he declared that the Gardiner Liberals and Radicals were acting contrary to the wishes of their constituents at the killing of Mr. Chamberlain and for the direct benefit of the Conservative party, is assumed to have been a "feeler" issued to the Government and given into the antechamber copy as a guide to the meeting of Mr. Gladstone with the members of the Liberal party. It is hoped that in the conference, which will probably include all the Liberals in opposition except Lord Hartington and his immediate following, Mr. Labouchère's statement of the situation and Mr. Gladstone's personal influence will induce many faithful to withdraw from the Gardiner-Chamberlain amendment and give their allegiance where it rightly belongs. Mr. Chamberlain's position is anything but reassuring to the present crisis, and Mr. Labouchère's emphatic hint is, for later than the only object of Mr. Chamberlain's opposition to the Government is to injure the Premier, at most people already believe, a prompt settlement by the Gladstone party. The London correspondent of the Scottish Independent, in one of his letters to that newspaper, reports Mr. Chamberlain as saying at the late dinner Mr. Gladstone entertained the Irish-American delegates: "I have only another enemy to contend with, and that is the Tory party." Mr. Chamberlain's estimate of the Tory party is apparently not far from correct. The Tories are not only willing, but anxious to see Mr. Gladstone defeated on the Home-Rule question, and will do their best to bring about that result. Their organs are now openly counseling the Liberal Unionists to vote against the Government, and the Tory leaders are doing their best to induce the Liberal Unionists to believe that they will be welcomed back to the Conservative party if they will only vote against Mr. Gladstone's measure. The Tories are playing a deep game, and the Liberal Unionists will be fortunate if they escape from the trap which is being laid for them.

Chat Parnell Said at Chatsworth in February, 1885.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—In the Democratic debate in the English House of Commons yesterday Mr. Trevelyan quoted a alleged remark of Mr. Parnell to the effect that he would not vote until the last Irish that remained loyal with England had been broken. Mr. Parnell denounced the date and place of the speech, and Mr. Trevelyan replied "Chatsworth." A reporter looking over the files of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette found that Mr. Parnell delivered a speech in Music Hall Friday evening, Feb. 20, 1885. The speech was reported by T. W. Talbage, one of the most rapid and accurate stenographers in the United States. The paragraph referred to by Mr. Trevelyan is the following words: "When the hour arrives for the final engagement between the Irish people and the Government, when the hour arrives for the last struggle, I will not be found wanting in the ranks of my countrymen. I will be found in the front rank, and I will be found there with my face to the foe. The party leaders of the Saxon ranks to countenance the union.

The Post declares that there is no foundation for the report that a conference at Dublin is arranged for the association of Prince Albert Victor and Prince Eugene Edouard.

PARIS, May 26.—The corn reserves have been exhausted. M. Tirard, addressing the Chamber of Deputies last night, said the Government made no movement in the Chamber during the blockade on trade until the Duke of Cumberland was arrested.

King Otho is arranging to make a tour in Europe.

Prince Francis proposes inviting the leaders of socialism of the Irish Chamber of Deputies to Ulm.

LONDON, May 26.—Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, has announced that the French and the Germans may trade with Dublin.

The Big Socialistic Demonstration at Riverside Reduced to a Few Prize-Week Drills.

RIVERSIDE, May 26.—[The Express Special Cable to The Tribune.]—Great scarcity has been displayed here by those concerning the great Socialistic demonstration announced for June 13. When 10,000 workmen from all parts of the country were to march on the Capitol, disturbing Lower and universal suffrage. Owing to the recent rise of the socialist party from the Chamber, Hatchings and the organs on by the London War Cabinet, Riverside and all the surrounding have been deserted, and the preparations have been reduced accordingly. Instead of 10,000 men there arrived at the appointed time only 1,000, and the Committee of Arrangements, of which Mr. Hyndman is president, has decided to postpone the demonstration, and to confine it to a prize-drill of the Council of the Workingmen's party, to a later day.

Nothing daunted, the committee of the demonstration put out the cards to receive audience on the day appointed, and to-day, Sunday, and there was a large attendance, but the public speakers were not present. Mr. Hyndman, the Socialist leader, was in Paris, and Mr. Burns, the Socialist agitator, was in prison. Mr. Burns, who was arrested on Saturday, was released on bail this morning, and he addressed a meeting of his followers in the afternoon. He said that he was not guilty of the charge on which he was arrested, and that he would not pay the fine imposed upon him, but would go to prison. Mr. Burns's views will soon alter when he has been a few days in prison.

The Liberal Unionists say that Mr. Gladstone will be forced to withdraw his Home-Rule bill, and that the Liberal Unionists will then return to the Liberal party. They say that Mr. Gladstone's only object in introducing the bill was to get rid of the Irish members, and that he has succeeded in doing so. The Liberal Unionists say that Mr. Gladstone's only object in introducing the bill was to get rid of the Irish members, and that he has succeeded in doing so. The Liberal Unionists say that Mr. Gladstone's only object in introducing the bill was to get rid of the Irish members, and that he has succeeded in doing so.

Parnell Will Probably Expel the Crimes Prisoner—The Opposition of Church and State.

PARIS, May 26.—The Government has officially disavowed the speech of M. Archimaud, French Minister at Lisbon, concerning the King and Queen upon the marriage of Marie-Pia to the Crown prince, daughter of the Count of Paris. It is believed that this action indicates that the Orleans Princes will be expelled from France.

The Budget Committee has decided by a vote of 17 to 5 to throw out the public-meeting estimates. M. Lisse, Radical, declared that the committee had no power to promulgate upon the expenditure of public money. The Finance Minister declared that the Government would not yield to the Radicals. The Chamber rejected the estimates by a vote of 281 to 241.

The Right

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890.

The King of Denmark will arrive at Windsor June 11.

One hundred thousand people attended M. Lemoyne's funeral.

Baroness Wallen will unveil the monument of King Frederick William IV. June 15.

At the Episcopal Convention in this city yesterday Bishop McLaren's salary was raised from $5,000 to $6,000.

The thirteenth semi-annual session of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers is being held in this city.

The English Derby was run yesterday. The Duke of Westminster's colt Ormonde, the favorite, won the race.

The Great naval reserve have been disbanded, but the Queen's have not raised the blockade of the Balkan ports.

The Czar and Czarina of Russia have returned from Livadia to Moscow. They were welcomed at the Kremlin with great pomp and ceremony.

"Bunco" Kelly and John Connors are under arrest. They have been connected in the Rock Island train robbery in which Bishop Welch was murdered.

Mr. Chamberlain will probably attend the conference of English Liberals being held at which Mr. Gladstone is expected to present resolutions in his Home Rule bill.

The Chicago Packing & Provision Company refuses to join other packers in going back to the former system. Its employés will work eight hours for nine hours' pay.

Over 15,000 acres of land belonging to the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., and located in Minnesota and Wisconsin, were sold at the rooms of the Real-Estate Board in this city yesterday. Low prices ruled throughout.

At a session of master carpenters and woodworkers of woodworking in Chicago yesterday resolutions were adopted that the eight-hour movement has proved a failure, and that after June 1 ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

Speculation with will produce about 150,000 barrels this week—a very heavy output. Eighty-eight cars of grain have been received at that city in the last twenty-four hours, 126 are on the sidetrack, and 311 were received at Duluth.

A Gibraltar dispatch states that the council of the Gibraltar Rock Society of Great Britain and Ireland has decided to present valuable medals for competition at the show of horses to be held under the auspices of the American Clydesdale Association at Chicago.

Judge L. Gregory of Omaha, interviewed in this city, stated that the Republican ticket will be started this fall, but the chances are rather against Senator Van Wyck's reelection. Nebraska is having an immigration boom and the crops are in excellent condition.

Treasurer's session of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Cleveland was principally occupied in hearing and disposing of grievances. There was considerable talk on the question of working for the consolidation of all labor unions with the Knights.

Senator E. Washburne's renomination by acclamation by the Tenth Illinois District seems assured. The Republican candidates are John A. Gray of Pulaski County, Gen. Post, and Clark E. Carr of Knox County. Congressmen Rice will have a fight for nomination in the Seventeenth District.

Jacob Rose has brought from Henry S. Dent and others, the lot on Market street, southwest corner of Washington, east front, 100½ feet running to rear, for $175,000, and leased the same to the Chicago Ware-house & Manufacturing Company for a term of sixty-nine years at a yearly rental of $15,500 in gold.

A Pinkerton failure of the Erie police system was outlined to a reporter made yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Van Wyck upon the bill "to make Lake Erepos an outlet; to improve the low-water navigation of the Mississippi River from New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.; and incidentally to contain and protect the valley lands of the Mississippi River and tributaries from overflow."

The money market was quiet and a little weak. Sterling bills were steady and unchanged. The demand for investment securities was good. The New York stock market was strong and higher.—The Chicago produce market was moderately active, and prices for breadstuffs averaged higher, closing at the highest point of the season, leading May cards for corn. Provisions were firm, with the purchase of 1,000,000 pounds of pork for the Government. An unopened cable Tuesday night had closed a shade easier, wheat 2 cent higher, corn ½ cent higher, oats ½ cent lower, rye weak, barley fully 1 cent lower, and flaxseed ½ cent higher.

The chief officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, in session at Galesburg, suspended a number of the members of the order who participated in the late strike on the Union Pacific line, and appointed a five-man commission to punish all who were guilty of destroying railroad property. Notice was also given that strikes are not believed in or encouraged, as it was the policy to settle labor troubles by more peaceful and legitimate means.

Nearly a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed in this city early yesterday morning by a fire which burned the Adams Building, corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, occupied by Ballard, Clarke & Co., publishers, Donohue, Henneberry & Co., printers and publishers, and others. The building was owned by John Quincy Adams. There was considerable excitement among the guests at the Brunswick Hotel, across the street, the inmates leaping from the windows and setting fire to the curtains.

THE AFFIRMATIVE ARGUMENT.

The anti-polygamy amendment to the National Constitution proposed by the House Judiciary Committee includes the following provisions: (1) A prohibition of polygamy anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States; (2) a denial of the authority of Congress or any State Legislature to legalize polygamous marriages and requiring their prohibition by both State and Federal authority; (3) extension of the judicial power of the United States to the prosecution of polygamists in States or Territories; and (4) reservation to the States of all control over marriage and divorce subject to the provisions of the proposed amendment. The change proposed would thus give Congress in every section of the country the same authority over polygamy as it is now exercising in Utah, while the States would be denied the power to legalize plural marriages. It may, therefore, be expected that the sacrilegious resistance between the authority of Congress where it is most needed, and would put on the Union a soulless and superfluous superstition, since there is no probability that any existing American Commonwealth will ever attempt to make polygamy lawful within its jurisdiction. The amendment is intended, however, to deal with future rather than present difficulties and provide against the time when Utah and other Territories owned by Mormonism must be admitted to the Union.

The chief prop and support of polygamy at this time is the hope of the Mormons that they can secure the admission of Utah as a State through the aid and favor of the Democratic party. Once in the Union as a "sovereign State" Utah could legalize polygamy and would be in a position to use her strength in Congress, in the Electoral College, and in Democratic National Conventions to prevent any interference with Lucifer "local self-government." To secure this shelter and protection the Mormon polygamists now offer the party in control of the Government the bribe of a solid, certain Democratic State if Utah is admitted. If Utah is once established in National power as a strong Democratic State it will be extremely difficult to get the required majority of three-fourths of all the States to adopt an anti-polygamy amendment. Such an amendment must be secured before Utah becomes a member of the Union and is armed with partisan and political power. If Utah should come into the Union before such a provision is incorporated in the Constitution she might easily secure the assistance of enough apostatizing Democratic States to make up the one-fourth vote needed to defeat it, while if the sources were already adopted she would have to get three-fourths of the States to favor its repeal. The immediate adoption of the amendment proposed by the House Judiciary Committee would take away from the lustful, lecherous Mormons all hope of maintaining polygamy by law and securing control of an American State. But so long as the anti-Democratic Mormons are able to keep a trembling bribe before the eyes of the National Democratic party and look to it for votes, they will be encouraged to believe that "the darn nits" may yet find shelter behind the Stars-and-Stripes-degree of that organization.

OUR GRAIN ELEVATORS.

It is understood that the lease of two of our principal elevator systems, which have constantly an aggregate storage capacity of nearly 6,000,000 bushels, will expire within a few months from this date. It is also whispered around as exceedingly probable that they will not be renewed to the present lessees, and perhaps will not be renewed at all. Should the last-named supposition be correct it may involve a radical change in methods and management, under which the railroads will receive and handle the property in much the same way as they now do other descriptions of merchandise—delivering it without storage charge if removed by the consignee within a few hours after its arrival in the city.

There is really no good reason why this rule should ever have been departed from, except that furnished by an alleged desire to foster the speculative trade in grain. The cereals are more easily handled as freight than any flour or meats or the many other kinds of produce which are carried an about the same terms as grain, except in the very important matter of storage charges. The receiver of any of these has the right to take them away from the warehouse of the company without extra charge, provided he do so within a named time, which is never less than twenty-four hours. The railroads have recently been forced into a recognition of this right with regard to the cereals, or so to allow them to be extended from the rule as track. If so desired by the receiver; but even this must be done at his own cost, or that of the party to whom he has sold the property. For very many years it was insisted on that every kernel arriving in this city must go into the elevator and pay a "first-storage" charge, which used to be two cents per bushel, but has since been reduced to one and a quarter. And for a large part of that time it was impossible for him to insist on the identity of the grain being preserved. It had to go into a bin, to commingle with other grain of presumably the same grade, "will be, all be"; and not-withstanding the property received when called for proved to be very much inferior to that which had been consigned for.

The changes from this policy constituted by the march of improvement in other directions have been consulted most unwillingly by the warehousemen. And to their everlasting credit be it said that they have done it. It would have been possible not very many years ago to make an arrangement with the grain-receiver by which the latter could have their property transferred through the elevators at an expense of about half a cent per bushel. Did they protest the point then their business would probably have remained otherwise intact to such a degree the state of the present century. Their attitude induced the trade to adopt other methods of handling, with the result that during last year very much less than half the grain with arrived in this city went into store at all. A large proportion of that which did go into store still does, in an unsalted at the will of the speculators, and the prospect for getting more after that has been moved out is so slender that none of the proprietors of the house are paying out money to induce the grain to stay with them. It is currently reported that they are receiving three-eighths of a cent per month as remuneration that the parties carrying it shall keep it there, and it is well known that the arrangement is already a stumbling block in the way of an export business. More than one case has been reported this week in which orders were received from among the friends for cargoes of wheat of the most kind on parcels received yesterday. Those orders were understood by the merchants here to mean that the grain should be moved from the same elevator as to the former case. But applications for the wheat at the current market price have been met by a refusal, the stated reason being that the party carrying it did not wish to release it from store.

There is room for a reform from these methods of doing business, or rather of interfering it, and it is highly desirable that they should not be long delayed, even though it involve a radical change in the personnel of the managers. They have acted the part of obstructionists too long already, and should now be required to make way for the ear of progress, which will carry a still larger part of the grain trade of the West around us, never to be regained, if the policy of the past is insisted on much longer.

FAILURE OF PROHIBITION IN VIRGINIA.

It will be remembered that at the recent session-sessions in Virginia prohibition was defeated home, four, and dispersed. Under the Local Option law each county voted by itself whether license should be issued or not, and each county, some of them by overwhelming majorities, voted it should. Since the election the Prohibitionists have been trying to discover why they were defeated, for they went into the election more sanguine of success even than their friends and fellow-workers in Georgia were a few weeks before. One of them, Col. J. T. L. Preston of Lexington, explains the reason for their defeat in the New York Independent. It is simply that, while the white vote was about two to one for "no license," the colored vote was more than two to one "for license." Col. Preston cites Lexington as a fair sample of all the other towns in Virginia. Its race is population is 4,000. In the election the vote cast was 722. The white vote was cast, of which 382 were for prohibition and 150 against. The colored vote was 272, of which 11 were for prohibition and 258 against. In showing the style of the colored voting, he says that he was present at a Baptist church a few days before the election. The minister preached a strong prohibition sermon, and at the close desired all who were in favor of prohibition to rise. All did so, but on electing day every voter in the church voted "no."

It is pretty generally known that the whites who voted against license do not want prohibition for themselves but for the negroes, who squander their cent money on whisky instead of paying it over to the landlords. They openly state that they want to stop the blacks from drinking so as to collect their rent more promptly, and one object to any legislation. If this be the case, it will come soon to be a matter of surprise why they did not prevent the negroes from voting and carrying the election. When the issue is a political one, when Democratic candidates are up or Democratic measures are to be passed, they have no difficulty in suppressing sufficient black Republican votes to give them the victory. They call out their Regulators and Ku-Klux, and by intimidation and intoxication, or by affairs like that at Danville, if necessary, they make it too dangerous for negroes to go to the polls in some places, and in others they accomplish the same general result by not counting the Republican votes after they are cast. It would not have been considerable surprise that prevented it, for it certainly would be no worse to facilitate, intimidate, and kill voters in prohibition contest than it would be to do the same in a political contest. The existence of the customary ballot must have been due to a mistaken idea on the part of the managers that they would vote the "dry" ticket; otherwise there would be no explanation why an election should be held in Virginia without bringing out the machinery usually employed in suppressing votes and wiping out votes. In any event, the result shows what would happen if the colored men of Virginia were ever allowed to have as fair a say at Democracy as they had at prohibition.

THE DISCIPLE OF MARTIN LUTHER.

Mr. Martin Irons, the Chief of Knights of Labor Assembly, No. 101, has fallen into disgrace among workingmen. He has long been in that condition among sensible people outside that organization, but it has taken the Knights of Labor a long time to rate him at his true value. Better late than never, however. They have discovered that he is a demagog, that he is responsible for the Southwestern strike, with its attendant terrorism and loss of wages; that by his recklessness, rightwhileness, and insubordination to refusing to follow the prudent and conservative counsels of Mr. Powderly he has succeeded in actual crime against labor, and that he has convicted himself by his own testimony before the Congressional Committee of all that was charged against him. It is evident also that Mr. Martin Irons is aware of the bad odor with which he has surrounded himself. He is not at the Cleveland Convention, nor at any other place in particular where he is likely to encounter workingmen. Their opinions of him have been expressed so freely that he finds it convenient to think about and keep quiet.

The fate of Martin Irons ought to be a warning to other reckless labor demagogs that there will come a time when they will be found out and punished. By the same token, the experiences of the workingmen with his splendor, who has been living upon them and using them for his own purposes, ought to be a warning not to trust down the rope these into strikes, boycotts, conflicts, disorder, and violence. It ought to convince them that strikes are dangerous weapons, only to be used in cases of last resort, as Mr. Powderly has told them over and over again, and that befriending and harboring men who have any other motive than the alleviation of public sympathy, without which they can never succeed, make it their own worst enemy. Martin Irons is not the only reckless agitator in their ranks. There are other men who are making tools of them for their own selfish purposes and are under the false notion that sentiment. Is it not time for them to weed out not only Martin Irons but all the rest of the frauds, who are also out for themselves, to be not taken from all these fountains of mischief, from legislators, lawyers, Socialists, and Anarchists, and to trust themselves henceforth to thinking, prudent, conservative leaders, like Mr. Powderly and Mr. Arthur, and to discard every man who advises them to resist arbitration, to plunge recklessly into strikes, to violate the rights of employers, and to defy the laws?

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE AFRICAN CHIEF QUESTION.

There was plenty of Englishness and Scotchness at the Lakeside meeting on Saturday in Tuesday evening, as well as American and Irishness. The was as it should be. All are deeply interested in the settlement of the long-standing Anglo-Irish quarrel. The active was strong enough to bring them all together. Next to the parties to the quarrel no people are more interested in the prospect of its speedy settlement than Americans. We have in our mind a very large Irish population, keenly sympathizing with the efforts of their kin beyond the sea to secure land reform and local self-government. It is utterly impossible for them to pay that close attention to their duties as citizens that they would pay if their native country was at peace and was contented. They devote a very large proportion of their time and energies to forming ways and means for helping their countrymen. Their industry in that direction ingels for them, as one of the speakers at the meeting suggested, the serious enmity of a portion of the British people. Americans are found, whether they will or no, to listen to the complaints, recriminations, imbroglios, outrages of Englishmen and Irishmen. This is very annoying. We are interested that they should settle their quarrels and dwell among us, three of them who come here, in peace and attend to their duties as citizens altogether without reference to the Anglo-Irish question, which, so far as American citizens are concerned, should be treated as every other foreign question. We know that it is not. It affects our public opinion and our politics. It influences almost every political event from the election of a constable to the issues on which our Presidential elections are fought out. Americans are getting heartily tired of all this. They want to live at peace with the world. They don't want to be dragged into the quarrels of the British and Irish, if they can help it. But they are dragged in now. They are in the position of the peaceable and sympathetic neighbors of a quarreling husband and wife, who have to listen to all the scoldings and cuss of the quarrelsome pair. They are annoyed and are forced to interfere to settle the trouble for their own peace of mind as well as because they think that if both understood one another, as we understand them both, they would be induced to agree. That was the spirit in which the American people went to the meeting of Tuesday night. That was the spirit in which Gov. Oglesby presided. Mr. Parnell, as the representative of Ireland, has pleaded at the bar of English justice the cause of his country. Mr. Gladstone, as the arbiter or judge chosen by a majority of the people of England, has delivered judgment on the case. We express our confidence in the judgment of England's greatest statesman, and hope that by this expression we will strengthen him in the confidence of the English people, and thus enable him to give his decision effect. We are sympathetic in this matter. We are self-interested also.

It would be to our advantage, too, from a material point of view, that this long-standing question were settled. Ever since the famine years in Ireland, forty years ago, American-Irish money by tens of millions has been sent to support Irish families, to pay rack-rents, to enable those who have been impoverished by the system of English rule in Ireland. This money is withdrawn from the active capital of America. If it were not sent to Ireland it would be used in this country in helping to develop the resources of our country and in giving the Irish who earned it a better start in life. The Irish people say that if they are permitted to make their own laws they will be able to sustain themselves without external aid. It is to our interest that they should. We want them to be given the opportunity to show it. We know that there must be something wrong in Ireland on account of the abnormal immigration from that island to America. The Celts have fecundated in numbers out of all proportion to the population, and some love is manifest and surrounded by the promises and attractions held out to immigrants. They come almost penniless, attracted to land-sharks, and with no money to buy land, and it takes a considerable time to make out of the raw material four-class citizens—many of them fail into incompetent hands and are hopelessly lost in the process. It is to our interest that they should come here better provided, from a financial and educational point of view. We think that if Ireland is given self-government those who come will be better trained, better educated, and more qualified to enter on the duties of citizens after the usual period of probation.

The interests largely for the interest of Americans in the Irish Nationalist meetings. We want peace. We want our transatlantic neighbors, who are also our customers, to be at peace. We will go to any extent that will not subject ourselves to their quarrels to arbitrate amicably between the people of the two islands. We have the present a favorable opportunity to offer our friendly advice. We believe that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, if they are properly supported, are about to do the long-standing quarrel and harmonize the minds in advance of Irish-American and religious feuds and rivalry.

SOCIALISTIC LAND BILLS PRESENTED IN THE SENATE.

The passage of the bill restraining the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad grant is the rather late response of the Senate to the popular demand that the Government shall assert its rights against the land-grabbing corporations. Still the action taken is at right as far as it goes and merits recognition as a striking exception to the policy which has prevailed in the Senate for years. The grant of land to the Atlantic & Pacific was made July 27, 1866, on the express condition that the road should be completed July 4, 1870; but at that time there were only 135 miles built, while 1,000 remained unconstructed. The company never made any real claim that it had complied with its agreement, and the language of the granting act was so explicit that there could be no doubt as to the forfeiture of the lands, and yet for eight years after the submit of the railroad was complete Congress neglected to take any action. The recent action of the Senate therefore merits something of a change in the policy of the American House of Lords, but it is necessary to explain that the lands forfeited are located in the arid belt and are practically valueless. Still it may be an auspicious sign when after eight years of delay the Senate declares a forfeiture even of steel-desert lands as worthless that the railroad made no serious effort to retain them. It may be that the Senate has taken the Atlantic & Pacific bill as the starting point for a new policy.

Now that the Senate has reclaimed the worthless Atlantic & Pacific lands it would be well to follow up this action by restoring to the public domain tracts that are really valuable for agricultural uses. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the St. Joseph & Denver City, and several of the Pacific roads together have millions of acres of valuable Government land to which they have no title whatever. The reasons for a forfeiture are even stronger than in the case of the Atlantic & Pacific. In the State of Kansas alone five companies now hold over 1,500,000 acres to which they have not even a color of title, since these lands were obtained simply by fraudulent overcertification, and the cards from engineer lands that were never granted or intended to be granted. Surely the reasons for forfeiture are as strong in these cases as in an instance where the road failed to complete its line within the time fixed, and the fact that the overcertified lands are usable and can be put to profitable use by farmers ought to be an added inducement for the Senate to act promptly and vigorously. The Anderson bill, which citizens and sent under the Constitutional provisions, has passed the House, and has been for nearly a month in the hands of the Senate Committee, of which Plumb of Kansas is Chairman. It is a measure fully as just, as legal as the Atlantic & Pacific forfeiture, and much more important. The Senate should see to it to begin a bill compelling the land-grant roads to advance the time for surveying, take out patents for their lands, and pay taxes on them hereafter. At present, under a singular decision of the Supreme Court, it is held that the roads have sufficient title to the surveyed lands to mortgage them, but that they cannot be required to pay taxes on such lands until patents have been issued. By refusing to advance the time for surveying the roads hold these lands free and stifle the burden of State or Territorial taxation on their creditors and other settlers, thus discouraging and retarding the development of the country.

The Atlantic & Pacific forfeiture should not serve as a bid to the whole white mark more important bills are lacked up in the Senate Committee on Public Lands. The Washburn press, and especially the Kansas press, ought to unite without regard to party in stirring up their Senators Senators. No Senator needs profiting more than Plumb of Kansas. The land-grabbing monopolies have a strong hold on the American House of Lords, and the pending land bills will be stifled in Plumb's committee unless frequent and emphatic admonitions are addressed to the Senators urging them to continue to wield striking, struggling against corporate abuses and defending popular rights. The Senate has up-hill work before it, and it needs the encouragement of the press.

The Boston Herald very correctly says:

> The United States congressional Democrats, which has been going on as fast for the last month, made the line from May to June there is very serious fear that, unless the end of June or some other adjournment for recess is reached, the Democratic party will be unable to present Congress from voting many of the Republican measures.

If the end of the session is as fast as the Hon. England has plenty of time yet to be "easy." But even if the Tariff and all the other bills should get into Committee waters before the present session expires, of what use would they be if one of those real English war vessels, which can really sail and shoot, should put in for a appearance? We have proved our faith heretofore on the Dolphin, built by honest old John Roach, and Rear-Admiral Simpson says in the June number of Harper's Magazine that she is a vessel which does credit to the country, but, as that eminent sailor and strategician, Secretary Whitney, says she is "emphatically weak," of course she will not be put to use in action. It is evident we must fall back on the Tripoli, that terror of the seas, and pray that she will not encounter anything more formidable than the refreshment Canadian canoe.

Clayton is of the Irish Home-Rule bill, which it is said Mr. Gladstone is willing to abandon in order to placate some of the Irish-bait, runs as follows:

> In and after the approval of the Ireland shall enact, except in the most immediate to the act amendment, no return Representative Peers to the House of Lords, or members to the House of Commons, or to the electoral body, and the Irish peers shall cease to vote in the election of the Peers of Lords and the House of Commons respectively.

"The appointed day" referred to is that on which an Irish Parliament shall meet in Dublin. It is provided in a clause following that each of the Irish Representative Peers or any one who is become members of the "Irish estate" in the Irish Parliament may remain in the British House of Lords. The representation ties with Scots, however.

"A Delightful Bit of a Row."

The row at Scranton Sunday, when a number of Irish soldiers recently released from a term of performance and broke up a Tory meeting, is worth much as an instance of speech-making to the Gladstone party at the present crisis. It is quite valuable here would be the support of Mr. Chamberlain to the Scranton speech-ers. For weeks the Tory journals of England and even Tory newspapers have been predicting that granting home rule to Ireland would provoke civil war in Ulster, and that the soldiers of the Empire would be so enraged in sympathy with the revolt in the northern province that it might be impossible to suppress it. Even Lord Wolseley has spoken of the possible insubordination to civil of the soldiers sent to Ireland. "Charley" Beresford, the hero of so many fine feats, it was said, would give up his pension in the "Queen's cause" to take command of the rebel army. All the Irish soldiers were represented as being nearly incapable of home rule. The riot at Aldershot has completely exploded the hallucinations of the Tory sympathy-hunted correspondent Times' Jamestown. The soldiers of the Scottish Fusileers, on the score of the regiment recruited, are taken from the very heart of Ulster—from Portadown, Tyrone, and Armagh. They are among the best fighters in the British army. They represent a re-turned on the Irish Tweed, or the Connaught farmers. They are not reported to have rode, on the arrest of Arbuckle party. They are an opportunity in favor of home rule that has not presented to fight for Ireland without the want of command—and they can enjoy the repression of Mr. Gladstone's bill, if they only get a fair chance. The Duke of Fairground recommended Catholic emancipation because the regiments who won the battles of the Peninsular campaign for the Lord to close (Clare) after the land had ceased to pay "Oh, Daniel's fair is the Morning." The result of the Scranton affair accomplishes the hopes of Mr. Gladstone by proving to a certain hostile way that the Irish soldiers drawn from the northern provinces are not only not opposed to home rule but heartily in sympathy, enamored to favor it.

There is talk in some of the Congressional districts in Central Illinois of running prohibition candidates; and it is believed the Democrats have sufficient sense, inspired by the Administration, to bring about such a state of affairs. With the experience of the last the Republicans who is learned to such a move and letter join the Democratic party at once. Republicans should be sure of unity.

Indications of cereal epidemics are still coming in. Some of them are very interesting and afford subjects for consideration to scientists.

At Prosper, Minn., the farmers stopped their plows and took up a walk and talk is connected during the optimist's speech over three acres. The talk was finally stopped by the ground-swallowed, but we charged with discovering that a check from the last one recently acted a flag.

At Pennyville, Ia., in one corporate of the sterling stood the harbors were completely occupied from a flock of geese, and one from a flock of turkeys. In the next corporate the harbors were occupied, but all the turkey harbors were put on the geese and all the geese harbors on the turkeys.

Farmer Hunter of Bull Creek, Ont., had a narrow escape from a cyclone lately. He was driving along the road, when the cloud reared up so close to his rear that it carried away part of the hide of both steers on one side, as well as the outside ear of the off horse. Farmer Hunter reaches the scene as described.

In Benson County, Dakota, a cyclone lately uncorked itself over a house where a family had been ridden by a quarrel, but nearly turned them because of its hooking and sailing propensities. The fight between the citizens and the pump is described by those who observed it from a distance as having been very exciting. The pump fought desperately, and the air was full of bored bats and pieces of various broken off by its stanky arrangements. At the end of five or more the cyclone concluded that it was a mean, but most unlucky, time for the cyclone, and resumed its course, leaving the pump victorious.

Mayor Hammer is much afraid that there will not be enough money to pay the fifty new policemen. If the Mayor would but let the unexpended bond in the Department of Parks, and get out of Jim Crawford, Sandini, and the other Democratic and semi-Anarchist agitators, who seem to get in most of their time preventing their peaceful and legitimate disturbances, by spending thousands and causing difficulties between employers and their employés, he might save enough to pay for a dozen of the extra police force. There are other departments where he would also cut the economical knife. Rather than give the Democracy an excuse for saying that the appointment of Judson was the cause of increased taxes, and one asked them what work can be performed during the three years. "Have evening lectures," was the reply. "Have evening lectures!" was the reply. "Have evening lectures!" was the reply. "Have evening lectures!"

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WONDERFUL BARGAINS!

Expressions of Surprise and Astonishment from Hundreds of Customers. "How Can You Sell these Suits for $4.00?"

"Read the Answer in the Stars," &c.

Here we go again. Another thousand just received from our workshops. No old shopworn styles that we are anxious to sell, but all new nobby styles, warranted all wool. Sizes complete from age 4 to 14 (no extra charge for large sizes). Choice for $4.00. This will be our last offering of $4.00 Suits in May.

Corduroy Pants, light and dark colors, worth $2.00, for $1.00.

Star Shirt Waists, perfect in style, worth $1.00, for 69c; or 6 for $3.00.

THE BOYS WHO WEAR LONG PANTS WANT SUITS. We have them. They are stunners.

New Styles, all wool, ages 12 to 17, for $5.00.

Sawyer Cass Light Colored Suits, all sizes, worth $10, for $6.50.

Nobby Dark Crimson Checked Suits, all sizes, 12 to 17, worth $12.00, for $8.00.

Boys' Long Pants, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00, worth double the money.

Bargains in Fine Dress Suits equal to the finest tailor's work. We take just as good care of the boys as we do of the young men.

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$3.50, $3.50,
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Shut Your Eyes to the Price Until You See the Quality.

Only 100 Suits Will Be Offered

We are not going to slaughter the Intercontis, but neither them. The Suits we offer today are handsome enough for a Dress suit.

Think of it: A Dark Blue or Black Cheviot with a Gold or White Medallion across into a broken check effect, fitting a boy who wears a knee pants from 8 to 15 years. The price yesterday was $7; today, until the lot is sold, $3.95.

One lot of Light Gray Stylish Dress Suits, ages 8 to 15, worth $10; today, or until sold, $5.00.

One elegant lot at $6.00, brown, mixed, or light check Sawyer Cassimere Suits, for today, $4.00, or until sold.

One lot of Boys' Suits, ages 13 to 17 years, a dark mixed Cassimere, was $12, today $6. One lot best quality.

One lot large Boys' $14 Suits for $10.

More bargains in store to show to you when you come.

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This is the greatest bargain ever offered in this market, as this lot of Hats and Bonnets embraces ALL NEW GOODS.

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UNDERWEAR,

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Part of store on State-st., with two plate of show-windows. A fine upright showcase for sale.

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THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

SENATE DOES AT A DISPOSITION OF THE CHINESE.

Chairman and Teller Argue in Favor of the Measure to Suppress the Celestials—The Passage of the Statehood Bill Recommended by the Committee—Gale Jottings Gathered a Fellow-Counsel Congressional Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The Senate took up the Chinese bill today. Mr. Sherman stated that the bill was simply intended to enable the enforcing of the existing law relative to Chinese immigration. Several legal questions had arisen under the existing law on which there had been some doubt or difference of opinion. For example, one question had been started by the words "Chinese laborer" by Judge Field, and another by a Massachusetts judge.

Mr. Platt inquired which of these questions had been adopted by the committee.

Mr. Sherman replied that the interpretation of Judge Field had been adopted without objection by the committee.

Mr. Platt answered that he favored the bill "with protest" against one bill. Like the act which it would amend, this bill, he said, would have after its enactment as a bunch on our legislation. It was legislation aimed at one harmless class that were innocent, and because they belonged to a certain race, which was against the fundamental principles of this Republic—namely, that labor was honorable, and that no distinction should be made against men on account of race. If there were a treaty between the two political parties for the rule of the Pacific coast the legislature would be regarded by all intelligent and honest men with contempt.

Mr. Sherman thought Mr. Platt had enough on his hands without saying by questions that had been debated four years ago. The matter was settled. If Mr. Platt wanted to play the "knight errant," Mr. Sherman would not object, but would not follow him. One who had headed the roster of officers on the Pacific coast, Mr. Sherman said, must come to the conclusion that it was best and wise for us not to open our doors to a race which differed from ourselves in every characteristic of civilization. He did not think it was merely a question of revenue nor could the immigration of Chinese laborers be regarded as beneficial. Though some persons might differ, he would not be influenced by his own individual judgment. He thought enough had been said on the subject, and he hoped the Senate would proceed to vote.

Mr. Teller said that if the vote was obtained through fear the President could be authorized to order the Government of Russia from the Pacific coast. He was merely stating a question of revenue and could not understand why any Senator should object to the imposition of a tax of $50 upon each Chinaman who came to this country. He did not think it was important to say whether the bill was constitutional or not. It was simply a question of revenue and was within the power of Congress. Mr. Sherman's remark that the Chinese were not good citizens was not based upon any knowledge of the subject. He had been a resident of Colorado for many years, and knew that the Chinese were the best citizens in the valley, causing a great appreciation of public and private lands, and practically the landlords, and called the portion in 1870 populous. The Chinese were the best citizens. The first crime committed in Colorado was committed by a white man. The Chinese were the most industrious people in the world, and the most peaceful. Instead of violations of law, they were the most law abiding people in the country. They were the most economical people in the world, and the most patient people. They were the most peaceful people in the world. They were the most industrious people in the world. They were the most law abiding people in the world. They were the most economical people in the world. They were the most patient people in the world

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Fine Dress Boots and Shoe Cloths.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

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PERSONAL.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

INSTRUCTION.

ACCOUNTANTS.

TYPEWRITERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

James A. Smith of Chatsworth, Ill., is at the Sherman.

J. H. Hoge of Dayton, O., and Col. C. B. Allen of St. Louis are at the Tremont.

The Hon. A. S. Hitchcock of New York, ex-Senator Francis Kernan of New York, and Col. W. G. Stanley of St. Louis are at the Grand Pacific.

J. P. Stubblefield and a party of fifteen prominent gentlemen of Boston left yesterday in a special car to visit Mr. Stubblefield's ranch at Ardmore, Ind.

IN GENERAL.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners yesterday closed contracts with Frackelton & Cox and with the Chicago Decorating & Fresco Company for work on the conservatory. It will be completed at once, the weather permitting.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sherman, Cameron Building, was as follows: 6 a. m., 58°; 9 a. m., 61°; 12 m., 64°; 3 p. m., 68°; 6 p. m., 66°; 9 p. m., 64°; 12 p. m., 62°; 3 a. m., 60°; 6 a. m., 58°; 9 a. m., 61°; 12 m., 64°; 3 p. m., 67°; 6 p. m., 67°. Barometer, 9 a. m., 30.20; 6 p. m., 30.30.

Twenty representatives of the horse-car system of the Northwest met at a meeting at the Sherman House yesterday to form a pool for preventing competition and prices. The task of organization was very partially agreed upon, and the work will be completed to-day.

Mattie Lambert, a little French girl 12 years old, has been asking from her home at No. 61 North Wells street since October last. She is described as having blue eyes, light hair and complexion, and when last seen had a gray dress, white cloak and hat with red ribbons, and carried shoes.

The Texas editors paid their respects to Steve Harrison yesterday, called the Board Rats, Cherookee Bench, and the owner of the hot-house rose. They then were driven to the jail and put in look at the diamond. They leave for Madison and other Wisconsin points this morning.

Joseph Pat was arrested for disorderly conduct yesterday in assaulting non-union men at the Grossman Sales-Stimmler Company, telling them to quit or the heads were not on a strike. He was released on bail after spending about four hours in the Chicago Avenue Station cooler.

Thomas Curtis, 11 years old, a painter, had a remarkable escape from death yesterday. While working on a scaffold at the fourth story of a building at No. 222 Michigan avenue he fell to the stone sidewalk below, and when taken to the Michael Reese Hospital his injuries were pronounced not dangerous.

Persons having money orders to mail would save themselves and the postal clerks much trouble and delay by coming with proper identification either in person or a sponsor. The division was lost four calendar months yesterday because they could not establish their identity, and until this is done no Post-Office money orders are issued.

There was paid to the North Town patrons the $1,750 of the $1,800 judgment which was secured about two months ago in Judge Anthony's court against ex-Supervisor Patrick Loftus and four bondsmen. The amount recovered was the sum the town had agreed to take as a full compromise of Loftus' twenty days' term during the agitation.

The Managers of the Chicago Circus Fair have published their report, which shows that the exhibition was a success. All expenses were settled by the society, and Chairman Bass says Superintendent with the fraternizing assistance of Southern Gentlemen that $500-odd had been sent to advertising. It is to be hoped the fair made will be greatly helped.

Robert Roberts and Thomas Jenkins were arrested yesterday on the complaint of their former employer, J. G. Pike, a plaster contractor who has lately been at work in a building at the corner of Chicago avenue and Terry-Hat street, who charges them with conspiracy in attempting and interfering with his business pursuit in the use of threats and to intimidate towards the other workmen, who refuse to strike when they did.

Tilson Hazard, one of the five Indians arrested for intimating workmen, was discharged yesterday by Justice Paxton, no one appearing to the case. It was in connection with Hazard that Justice Paxton delivered the dictum Tuesday that as the act of intimidation occurred less than one a Sunday, when the men struck to have been intimidated were working contrary to the law and doing an illegal act, the charge of intimidation would not hold. "Any man," said Justice Paxton yesterday, "has a right to order men to quit work Sunday, and no one to hold liable. The law relating to intimidation should have been drawn so that it could not be illegal and still perform the duty so legally pressing both workmen."

A meeting of representatives of between fifty and sixty Catholic societies in Chicago was held last night at Kelly's Hotel to make arrangements to participate in the opening of the Summer to be conducted by the Sisters of Charity for the benefit of St. Vincent's Infant Asylum in the Exposition Building. Judge Gleason was appointed chief. Each society was empowered to elect five members to serve on the committee having the proceedings in charge. It was decided that every Catholic organization in the city should parade in full regalia, with bands, the night of June 7, the societies on the North, North and West Sides to march to their halles in the Exposition Building, meeting there at 8 o'clock. Gen. Sheridan was promised to be present the opening night.

The Taylor-Hawley Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Belle Hawley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Hawley, and Lieut. Charles Bryant Taylor, U. S. A., son of Gen. Taylor, was solemnized last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1000 Prairie avenue.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David H. Clear of the Church of the Redeemer, assisted by the Rev. Charles Crandall. The bride was attended by Miss Sarah Farnum of San Diego, Cal., Mr. C. S. Hawley, Mr. Henry Hall, and Mr. William Williams acted as ushers. Miss Hawley wore a robe of white silk with square corsage, trimmed with duchesse lace. She bouquet was of white roses. Miss Farnum wore a Paris costume of white embroidered batiste, the sacque a bouquet of pink roses. Miss Hall wore a costume of white and pink. The sacque was of white embroidered batiste, the skirt a bouquet of pink roses. Miss Williams

TO STAMP OUT POLYGAMY.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE PROHIBITION.

The Case to Constitutional Amendment—A Serious Discussion of the Subject to Be Drawn—Religious Belief Not to Be Interfered With—No Question as to the Power of the United States to Take Vigorous Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The report of the House Committee on Judiciary accompanying the four resolution proposing a constitutional amendment on the subject of polygamy, is a very lengthy document. Both in detail with all the branches of the subject, and covers pretty nearly every point of discussion as to the powers of Congress in the premises. It says:

"The amendment of the fundamental law of the United States should not be undertaken except for ends of a character so important as to justify a remedy so drastic. It is one to be invoked only in cases of great and imminent peril, almost as grave as those against which the Union is based so as to incorporate by amendment principles which, in the absence of political science that is to suppress the practice of polygamy within the limits of the United States is to forever set at rest the question of any change in the existing or subsequent law. The present amendment proposed to the question which is a reproach to the religion of polygamy and slavery, and to the extinction of polygamy within the limits. It may fairly be asked why cannot the laws of the United Government take charge of and control the domestic relation of marriage as to polygamy or bigamy as to the same? Why should not each State and Territory have absolute power over this subject, and why should not polygamy be allowed in any locality if the locality desires it? These are the inquiries, and neither of the ends of the Constitution, and neither of the ends of the Constitution, and neither of the ends of the Constitution."

The report then quotes from numerous decisions of the Supreme Court to show the power Congress possesses to legislate for the government of the Territories and the District of Columbia, and continues:

"The right of a people inhabiting a Territory to make its government a republic form of law, and to exercise all the powers of local self-government by the Supreme Court, and is not open to avoid report. The Territorial legislature has no original powers, but only derives authority under the act of Congress organizing it. To hold otherwise would divest Congress of its constitutional authority to make rules and regulations for it, and to determine its bounds, and would give a few settlers the right to dictate to the people of the United States, who are their owners in the soil. Congress, in the exercise of the powers expressly granted to it by the Constitution, may exercise the most complete control over every law and governmental power of the Territories. If the Supreme Court is correct in its decision that the Supreme Court is correct in its decision that the religious belief or opinions is protected from legislative control, it would be impossible to punish the most barbarous crimes, such as murder, arson, robbery, rape, polygamy, or even human sacrifice, if sanctioned by religious belief. Laws are in the world and profess to punish them. But it is perhaps the most important function of free government to punish acts destructive of the very society by which they are tolerated. Government would not be worth a straw if its legislation could be overthrown by the mere profession of religious belief. Religious belief cannot be a shield for crime. Suppose a man should claim that it is his religious belief that human sacrifices are necessary for the welfare of our Union. It would be no defense for him to plead his religious belief in bar of punishment for murder. The practice of polygamy is a crime against the laws, and punishable as such. It is subversive of good order, and is a menace to our civilization. It tends to destroy the family relation, and to disintegrate society. It is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and is abhorrent to the sentiment of the whole people. To call polygamy a form of religious worship is to offer a premium for the establishment of any religious sect that may desire to practice polygamy, and to exempt its members from punishment for violations of laws enacted for the purpose of preventing the evils of polygamy. Polygamy is a form of religious worship, but it is a crime against the laws, and as such is not to be tolerated

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